

WATCHING AND WISHING.

BY CHARLOTTE BOWEN.

Oh, would I were the golden light
That shines around these now,
As slumber shades the spotless white
Of that unclouded brow!
It watches through each changeful dream
Its features varied play;
It meets thy waking eyes' soft gleam
By dawn—by opening day.
Oh, would I were the crimson veil
Above thy couch of snow,
To dye that cheek so soft, so pale,
With my reflected glow.
Oh, would I were the cord of gold
Whose tassels set with pearls,
Just meets the silken covering's fold,
And rests upon thy curls.
Dishevel'd in thy rosy sleep,
And shading soft thy dreams;
Across their bright and raven sweep
The golden tassels gleam!
I would be anything for thee,
My love—my radiant love—
A flower, a bird, for sympathy,
A watchful star above.

A GOLD WATCH IN A RAG-BAG—A TRUE STORY.

Fortunes do not always spring from great investments or ten thousand dollar capitals. Small savings are oftentimes the germs of wealth and independence—cent upon cent, half dime upon half dime, dollar upon dollar—these are the foundations that most frequently uphold golden structures. Never suffer yourself to say—"It's only a cent or two—not worth saving!" Only a cent or two!—Put it back into your pocket—keep it there, and it will be a great deal easier for you to say "No" to yourself, when the impulse comes to squander a dollar or two, or even a hundred dollars or two!

Not even a pin, not even a stray piece of twine, not even a scrap of white cloth, is too worthless to save. You never will grow rich by piling money together, as long as you do not understand the practical meaning of the good old proverb, "Waste not, want not."

Perhaps a little anecdote—a simple relation of facts that really happened—may serve to illustrate our subject better than might else.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., was in the habit of putting out shirts to make, for a large clothing establishment, to a number of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting of these there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was, of course, to toss them into the fire.

"No," she reflected; "I will save them as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinsman for some kitchen articles or other."

So she let them lie, housewife-like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to a paper-mill, at some little distance.

"They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he, laughingly, "you may have all the money you can make out of the rags."

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper-mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new, rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to send it for some little ornament was checked.

"No," she resolved; "all my rag-money shall go into the savings bank."

And into the savings' bank it went, accordingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principal accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch.

Forty dollars was the price.

"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag money useful!"

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags. We will not pause to chronicle the envy and astonishment of those ladies of the vicinity to whom a gold watch was as unobtainable as the Kohinoor diamond, yet who thought "it was not worth while" to save the clippings from their work tables!

Yet, this was not the end of it. The bank fund, of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to over twenty-five hundred dollars!

"I do not know how it has accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars carried to the bank when I went to the city—a little interest added on from time to time—it has grown up, almost without thought or care on my part."

Reader! is not this example worth following? Our moral is a simple one—save the trifles, if you would be rich!—Life Illustrated.

Miscellaneous Items.

Captain Meigs, who commands the United States forces in the fort at Tortugas, despatches to the Government that he is now sufficiently reinforced to defy any power.

There are now three thousand Minute Men enrolled at Baltimore, who meet at different headquarters nightly, and swearing eternal fidelity to the Union.

The Breckinridge National Guard and the Southern Volunteers united, also comprise a large organization, who favor a Southern confederacy. They are waiting further developments. Both organizations drill privately.

A company of sixty free negroes from North Carolina, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday, who are emigrating to Ohio for safety.

A little fellow, seven years old, was picked up the other day in a leaky skiff on the Mississippi. He was half frozen, and stated that he had run away from home in St. Louis, and was steering for Chicago.

There is a man out West so forgetful of faces, that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose, that he may distinguish her from other ladies; but this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes.

The laboring classes of New York have in the savings banks of that city, \$1,000,000, more than the entire valuation of Charleston, negroes included.—Louisville Journal.

The Charleston custom house, seized by the South Carolina authorities, and surrounded with the Palmetto flag, has cost the Federal Government \$2,000,000. The sum of \$500,000 is now needed for its completion. Won't the rattle-snake State, which gives her gracious consent that the Federal Government shall copy the mails for her, give her equally gracious consent that it shall go on and finish the building of her custom house?—Louisville Journal.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASHINGTON BRANCH.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, the trains will run as follows:

Leave Washington:

First train at 6.20 A. M.
Second train at 7.40 A. M.
Third train at 3.10 P. M., Express.
Fourth train at 6 P. M.

Leave Baltimore:

First train at 4.15 A. M., Express.
Second train at 8.35 A. M.
Third at 3.10 P. M.
Fourth at 4.20 P. M., Express.

The first, second, and third trains from Washington connect through to Philadelphia and New York.

The second and third connect at Washington Junction with trains for the West, South, and Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis. For Norfolk take the 7.40 A. M. train.

For the accommodation of the way travel between Washington and Laurel, a passenger car will be attached to the tonnage train which leaves at 12 M.

On Saturday the 3.10 P. M. train goes to Philadelphia only.
JAN 4 T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

MARITIME, NATIONAL, AND FANCY FLAGS.

CAN always be had at the shortest notice, of SARAH McFADDEN, Jan 8—1m 128 Hudson st., New York.

M. SMITH,

Fashionable Tailor,

No. 618 Garrison street, between I and Virginia avenue, Navy Yard.

CONSTANTLY on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods. Jan 10

E. WHEELER,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

HARDWARE.

No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington.

BAR, Sheet, and Hoop Iron; Horse-shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Burden's Patent Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails; Cast, Shear, and Sinter Steel; Anvils, Bellows, and Vices; Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Lead Pipe; Lead Roofing Tin; Bright Tin of all kinds; Block Tin, Zinc, and Copper; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Carriage Bows and Curtain Canvas, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, and Axles, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Brads, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Pulleys, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Files, Boring and Mortice Machines, and Grindstones, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Forks, &c.

DEPOT FOR PLANT'S NEW PATENT BLIND HINGE.

All at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. nov 26

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CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, &c. American.

CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, &c. English.

White and Brown ONIONS, &c.

Sauces. Worcestershire Sauce, Soy's Sultana, Reading, Harvey, and Anchovy SAUCES. For sale by JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.

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Plumber and Gas and Steam Fitter

564 Seventh street, near Canal Bridge, Washington.

ALL orders executed at the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

Personal attention given to every department of the business. nov 26

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BRITISH SPECIFIC MIXTURE,

AND

DR. SOUTHEY'S

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SPECIFIC,

For the Cure of all Acute and Chronic Venereal Diseases.

IN offering these two preparations to the public, the Proprietor fearlessly hazards the assertion that they are unequalled, either for their curative properties, or for their promptness and certainty in their operation.

Long-standing cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Spasmodic Stricture, Pain in the Loins, Gravel, Burning in the Urinary Passage, have been cured by the subscriber with these Mixtures, in more than eleven hundred cases, during the past nine years, including the most aggravated forms of Syphilis—in some cases where the disease was making rapid headway in its most horrible forms, eating away the nose, throat, &c.

The Mixture for Gonorrhea is not nauseous, and is guaranteed to cure, in from three to seven days, cases of the longest standing.

Prepared and sold at

S. HUMAN'S

SOUTHERN MEDICAL HOUSE,

Under Clarendon Hotel, corner of Sixth and Pennsylvania avenues, south side, immediately opposite the National Hotel. Jan 16—tf

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AND

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

IN addition to the able Editors and Writers connected with this veteran Monthly, the PRINCE OF WRITERS for the Young.

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(whose Harper's Story Books, Rollo Books, Lucy Books, and other charming Juveniles, are as familiar as household words,) is engaged to furnish choice articles, beginning with the January number for 1861.

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Organization of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass), one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton), one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the United States and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. It instructs to those officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued.

Charge of the Library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the Territory, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attests certificates to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce, as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

- 1st. **The Public Lands.**—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles thereof, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner ad interim, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

2d. **Prisons.**—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval service in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. **Indians.**—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. **Patent Office.**—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements; the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugart, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besides these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the land and other claims of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cuts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the military service, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for losses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the military, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as to arsenals, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for losses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1849, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, counter-signed by the First Comptroller, and under the countersignature of the Assistant General, and counter-signed by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Justus Miller, Solicitor,

and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, ex-officio President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy; and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes.

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.

George Mathiot, Electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished